TWO ARKANSAS WITNESSES.

AN INTERESTING PAIR BEFORE THE CON-

"BOB" PATE AND DEPUTY SHERIFF BENTLEY, OF PLUMMERVILLE, TESTIFY-THEIR CON-NECTION WITH THE CLAYTON

GRESS COMMITTEE.

ASSASSINATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Little Rock, Ark., April 29.-This has been, so for, the most important day in the investigation undertaken by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections. The testimony of two of the principal witnesses, "Boh" Pate and O. T. Bentley, was heard, and consumed the greater part of the afternoon. These two men are believed to have been concerned in the stealing of the Plummerville ballot-box on the evening of November 6, 1888, and to know more than they are willing to tell on the witness-stand of the murder of J. M. Clayton. In fact, they are the men who, of all others, were directly interested the removal of the contestant for Mr. Breckinridge's seat in Congress, and it is they who have been, in view of the presence of this motive and other circumstantial evidence. ever since suspected of knowing only too well who it was that fired the fatal shot which ended Clayton's life. "Bob" Pate is a resident of Plummerville, where he is interested as part proprin or in a saloon of the worst character. His features reflect his occupation, and his carriage bearing would proclaim him a "tough" in New-York. You would expect him to run a dive" in the Fourth Ward. In Plummerville he presumably passes as a "leading citizen." Engaged, as he has been for the last few days, in the congenial task of "coaching" counsel for Mr. Breckinridge in their efforts to depreciate the vote cast for Mr. Clayton in Howard Township, he is known for the present as "Mr." Fate only, and enjoys the sympathy of other eminent Democrats, while in a less sympathetic and kindly disposed community he might long since have been sent te serve his State in a striped suit, er- to live for a time in enforced re-But Arkansas is not New-York. O. T. Bentley is much more refined in his outward appearance than his distinguished associate, Mr. Pate. But he is said to enjoy a reputation of general "toughness" surpassing, if possible, that of his friend. It is only when you examine his eye, its strong stare changing suddenly into furtive glances to the right and the left, that you discover what must either be the nature of a cold-blooded villain or that of an inspired idiot. Bentley is now, and held at the time of the election in 1888 and the subsequent murder of J. M. Clayton, the post of deputy sheriff for Conway County, with headquarters at Morrilton, the county

It is impracticable, if indeed not altogether impossible, to construct out of the testimony of these two witnesses, as given to-day, anything like a connected story, without either referring to matters well known here and in Plummerville, or anticipating to some extent testimony yet to be produced before the committee. The tale told by Pate and Bentley, of course, does not implicate them in any way either with the theft of the ballot-box or the murder of Clayton. Both, but more especially Pate, account for every moment of the r time on the day of the election and night of the murder. They do it, however, without corroborative testimony. Pate says that after the closing of the polls he went to take a drink at his own saloon, thence to his house for supper, and, later on, to a drugstore, where he was informed by some one on horseback that the ballot-box had that min ute beentseized and carried off by masked men armed with guns. An active and aggessive politician like Pate might be suspected of hastening at once to the scene of action, as one might say, and see fo himself what had been done. Not he, however On the contrary, Pate tells the committee that he was afraid to "tackle" the men with guns and preferred to stay at home. In fact, for aught the committee knows, Mr. Pate might have retired that very minute to his little bed, and, after saying his prayers, fallen asleep. At any rate, as far as his testimony goes, he did nothing, and was as innocent of participation in the ballot-box seizure as the poor negro election judge who was asked to turn his back upon the box and a cocked pistol in the bands of a masked cutthroat, who swore he would show him how to "make the blankety blank thing Democratic in a blankety blank short time." As far as the assassination of Clayton is concerned, Mr. Pate was equally ignorant of it until told by some friends. The shot which in the quiet hours of the evening roused the village of Plummerville didn't disturb "Mr." Pate. He was then listening, according to the testimony offered by him, to the sweet and seductive strains of a banjo next door to his saloon, and, what is a strange coincidence, he was just at that minute alone in the saloon, as he had been when wandering home to his supper after the polls had

in a fraudulent election case. Bentley's testimony, taken by itself, clears him as completely as does that of Pate in that gentleman's case. Like Pate, he has managed to account for his doings in the most minute manner on November 6, 1888, and the 29th day of Jan uary succeeding, the day when Clayton was assassinated. It is unnecessary here to go into detail as to Bentley's doings on those two days, because that may be brought out later on by other witnesses. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that Bentley is a deputy sheriff, and that he was recognized as the leader of the mob that left Morrilton on the evening of November 6, 1888, and halted outside the limits of Pummaerville, while a commutate of four masked worthies went to seize the ballot-box at the point of a pistol, by at least seven witnesses. In fact, it is said that Hentley is the many which invited the checking indeed to turn while man who invited the election judge to turn while he made that "blankety blank thing Demo-

moment to refresh himself with a drink. This

is a strange coincidence, but you get accustomed

to strange things in this latitude, at least of this

kind, after you have listened awhile to testimony

But leaving aside all this there is enough it duty to investigate the marder of Clayton. According to his statement, he heard of the marder at Morrillton by telegraph. He hastened to Plummerville, seven miles distant, on horseback, arriving there in the morning. Seven miles on horseback, riding all night: Just think of this bold and fearless rider. He got to the house where the lifeless body of Clayton lay riddled with buckshot. He investigated the footprints, discovered that they savored of new goloshes and old boots, saw the powder-burned windows and the broken glass, nosed about the garden and yard, and finally lost the tracks of the goloshes and old boots in the highway. All of a sudden, a man accompanying and yard, and hanily lost the tracks of the goloshes and old boots in the highway All of a sudden, a man accompanying him, Coblentz by name, discovered a revolver, a brand-new revolver, fully loaded, never fired off lying in the yard half-way between the batteres window and where the palings in the fence has been removed to allow the assassin to enter the inclosure. How it not those Partley knows had

been removed to allow the assassin to enter the inclosure. How it got there Bentley knows not. He has no theory to offer, either.

And next came the coroner's inquest. The coroner, according to Bentley, was a "Dutchman" who knew next to nothing about holding an inquest. Bentley did, however, and so he summoned a jury himself, and, strange to say, on that jury were, with a single exception, only Democrats. This, mind you, in a Republican township. Having summoned and selected the jury, this Arkansas "Pooh Bah" forthwith proceeded to summon and select witnesses who should appear before the jury. That there was nothing elicited goes without saying, and two minutes after the last witness had been heard there was a verdict rendered which was probably exite as satisfactory to Bentley as the "Dutch-

man" had been unsatisfactory. Of an attempt to trace the possessor of the new pistol, of ascertaining who had recently sold new goloshes in the town of Plummerville, not the slightest evidence. When the friends of the murdered man arrived from Little Rock to take away the body, the "leading citizens" of Plummerville stood aside, and "a few niggers" carried the coffin to the station. As for expressions of sympathy for the Clayton family, or of indignation that a midnight assassin was able to do his deadly work in the midst of a community of alleged respectability, not a sign, not a word. As for that pistol, it was carried to Morrillton and there deposited in the Sheriff's vault, where it still remains.

And now a word as to the Sheriff of Conway

and there deposited in the Sheriff's vault, where it still remains.

And now a word as to the Sheriff of Conway County. His name is Shelby, and he testified late yesterday evening. As an officer of the law sworn to maintain the peace and protect the lives and property of people within his bailiwick, he is probably a unique specimen. Not all of what he has to say for himself has been heard yet, but the little he has told the committee is enough to warrant the belief that it will surprise people outside of Arkansas. When Sheriff Shelby heard of the murder of Clayton he was twenty-five miles distant from Plummerville, engaged in collecting taxes. Did he hasten to Plummerville to lend the assistance of his presence in the discovery of the assassin? Not he, He went on collecting taxes "twenty-five miles north of Plummerville," and turned up at this interesting spot three days after the murder had been per-Plummerville," and turned up at this interesting spot three days after the murder had been perpetrated. Collecting taxes was much more important than an attempt to vindicate the good name of his county and his reputation as an efficient officer of the law. Sheriff Shelby didn't say so, but his testimony leaves it to be interred. And after unconcernedly proclaiming in this manner his indifference, the Sheriff added that "it was then too late to do anything." Well it might be.

Recurring now to Pate and Bentley, it is asserted by the prosecution that they were the principal participants in the raid on the ballot-box. It hopes to prove this by testimony to be lattropretty conclusively in the trial of the fraudulent election judges in this same precinct before the Federal courts which sat at Little Rock last spring and convicted them. It was while these prosecutions were still pending that an attempt was made by representative and "leading citizens" of Plumerville, who had been engaged in the theft of the ballot-box, to have the indictment against them quashed. In return for this they were genue to rouge to Clayton then quashed. In return for this they were generous enough to promise to concede to Clayton the vote cast for him. The vote they promised to prove through two of the election judges. Judge McClure, who was entrusted with the prosecution of these criminals, explained to them through a go-between, the same Coblentz, who picked up the aforesaid brand-new pistol in the yard of the house where Clayton was murdered, that he had no authority to drop a criminal prosecution in a Federal court, but he promised to use his influence in behalf, at least, of the indicted election indices, but not of the ballot-box snatchers. This, of course, did not suit the latter. What they wanted was immunity for themselves. But in addition to this it is believed that Coblentz, who started from Little Rock for Plammerville on the afternoon train, arriving there about 5 o'clock did not report altogether correctly what Judge McClure had said, but made the ballot-box thieves think that there was no hope for a compromise. This was on January 29. On that same evening Clayton was sideath could have been only the ballot-box thieves. Which of them killed him? Susneighn points to think for a compromise.

January 29. On that same evening Clayton was killed. The beneficiaries, so to speak, of his death could have been only the ballot-hox thieves. Which of them killed him? Suspicion points to two men, but it is feared that nothing will ever be proved. It is the intention, however, of the prose cution to weave a net of circomstantial evidence about the guilty men which will leave the question of their guilt or innocence a comparatively case of their guilt or innocence a comparatively case.

* THE OIL STRUGGLE IN OHIO.

ANOTHER ADVANCE BY THE STANDARD ME PROMPTLY BY THE INDEPENDENTS.

Findlay, Ohio, April 29 (Special).-Northwestern Ohio is going wild over the repeated advances in th price of Ohio crade oil, which are being made from time to time, until the buying figures have been increased 130 per cent in forty-five days. For three years prior to March 1, of this year, the Stan ontrolled the market for the petroleum of this State nany hundred wells in this field, and would have doubtless kept the figures at this point had not seeral independent oil companies with pienty of capital and nerve come into the territory and begun making These independent companies, in order to fill contracts were forced to pay higher prices than the standard which they were not slow in doing. About March every oil man in Ohio was startled and pleased to lea-

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED A BROOKLYN MURDERDA Albany, April 29.-The Court of Appeals to-day eversed the judgment of the court helps; in the caof Charles McElvaine, the Brooklyn murdere

made an order granting a new trial.

McElvaine has been in Sing Sing State Prise awaiting execution by electricity, pending the a He will now be taken book to Raymond ? Brooklyn, and McErvaine had entered C. W. Luca nor Property in commet burges of the commet of commet burges of the commet burges of the commet burges of the comment burges of the comment of th closed on election day in 1888, and he tarried a

COMPLAINING OF THEIR PAIR DIRECTORS.

Chicago, April 29 (special). There has been muc complaint here since the signing of the World's Pat bill by the President, because the directors have done othing apparently in the way of pushing along arrange the details of the great Exposition. to arrange the details of the great Exposition. In directors, however, say they are now laying found, tions on which the whole success of the Pair will res They are devoting all their energies to the subject of complete permanent organization and the formation of the have on which all their future transactions we be based. At the next regular meeting on Thursda-evening, probably a Director General may be chosen

CANADIAN SAILORS ON AMERICAN VESSELS Milwaulice, Wis., April 29.-A dispatch to "T Evening Wiscensin," from Port Huron, Mich., says. The tug Hand of the Lynn Line, was seized by the customs authorities to day for violating internations laws. She was fixed \$1,500. A special agent of the laws. She was fined \$1,500. A special agent of the Transmy Department, located at this port, has taken a large number of Canadian sailors from American Assessis and sent them back to Canadia. It is elaborated that they were violating the Contract Labor law. Other classes of Canadian laborers working on this side have

A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN DISAFPEARS. Albany, April 29 (Special) Justice of the Pear John A. Hunt, of Cocymans, disappeared last week and it is asserted that nearly \$5,000 of the town therally from friends before departing. It is sai that he had been operating in a bucket shop it this ity. His hondsmen are perfectly good, so the tow will be reimbursed. It is said that Hunt's relatives who are well-to-do, will fix matters all right with the hondsmen, so as to enable the young man to return Mr. Hunt is an ex-supervisor, and at one time ran on the Democratic ticket for the Assembly.

VOTING TO ABOLISH CLASS DAY.

Williamstown, Mass, April 29.-At the senior cla meeting to day at Williams College, it was voted to with that day. Considerable excitement was shown at the meeting. A later meeting confirmed the earlier

TUSTIFYING AGAINST MRS. VANDEGRIFT. Mount Holly, N. J., April 29.-The trial of Mrs Carrie E. Vandegrift on the charge of having attempted to take the life of her son, Frank Norman, by means of

SUING OUT AN ATTACHMENT FOR \$80,000. Baltimore, April 29.-A writ of attachment has been used out by Enoch Pratt agt, the National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Company of New Jersey,

croton oil, was continued to day and damaging evalence was presented against the accused woman.

A RIVER STEAMER BURNED.

THE H. B. PLANT DESTROYED AND SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

AN EARLY MORNING DISASTER ON THE ST.

JOHN'S RIVER, FLORIDA. Jacksonville, Fla., April 29.-The steamer H. B. Plant, of the St. John's River Line, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning at Beresford Landing, 108 miles south of Jacksonville. Several lives were lost. Up to a late hour to-night full particulars had not been received.

CHURCHILL IN THE TEMPERANCE RANKS.

ADVOCATING REFORM IN THE LICENSING

SYSTEM - THE LAND-PURCHASE BILL DEBATED.

London, April 29 .- Lord Randolph Churchill, in the House of Commons this evening, asked leave to introduce a bill to consolidate licensing laws. He he thought that Parliament, by Ignoring Mr. Bruce suggestions in 1871, was largely responsible for the increase in drunkenness. The number of tavers was grossly in excess of the people's wants. of the Reensing system. He welcomed the disposition of the Government, foreshadowed by Ma Goselien, in favor of temperance. He proposed to it councils, to abolish beer houses, and to compel club clubs. He recognized that it was impossible to pass the bill this year, but he desired that it pass the second reading and be referred to committee Sir Wilfrid Lawson congratulated Lord Randolph Churchill on his spirit and welcomed him to the temper ance ranks, but warned him that the compensation

Sir William Vernon-Barcourt promised united support of the measure from the Liberal side.

Mr. Ritchie said he thought all parties could combin on this question. He hoped the proposals which the Government intended to introduce during the week would meet with a cordial reception. He promised that the Government would favorably consider Lord Randolph Churchill's bill.

The bill passed its first reading amid cheers. In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Plun kett, First Commissioner of Works and Mem kett. First Commissioner of Works and Member for Dublin University, resumed the debate on the Land Purchase bill, speaking in support of the measure. Mr. shaw-kefevre, Liberal, declined to recomize Mr. Flunkett as a representative Irish landlord. Those representating Irish landlords, he said, had not spoken a word in favor of the bill. Many landlords believed the measure would mean their ultimate extinction, the preferred Mr. Parnell's measure, because it was confined to the class of tenants who alone ought to have the benefit of such a measure. On motion of Mr. Kalfour, the debate was adjourned.

Berlin, April 20.—In the Lower House of the Pru-sian Diet to-day the bill authorizing the Governmen arrangement be made with the bishops regarding the fund. They also said they regretted that the demand of the throne. The matter was referee composed of twenty-ax members

attended by the Portuguise officials and representative of the Dutch company interested in the line. The "Economista," in a semi-official article, insist

KEEPING DOWN THE FRENCH BUDGET. Paris, April 20.-A Ministerial Council was he day at the Palace of the Elysee, President Carnet esidence, at which it was decided to make refrence

PRINCE YELRIDGE ARRESTED. City of Mexico, April 20, via Galveston. Secon Lieutemant Augustin Viurbole, known as Prin brought to the miliary prison of Haldeless.
The Charles of Deputies helt night approved the hilf granting indefinite terms to Presidents, by 17e votes, and the full was not to the senate.

WHY RISMARCK WILL ENTER THE REICHSTAG Hamburg, April 20. The "Hamburger Nachrichter min meerts that Prince Bismarch will appear

amp to the Emperor, and Herr Stumm, terms Minister to Spain, will visit Prince Dismarca at Frie rehardne and spend several days there.

CARDINAL MANNING TO WORK NIGHEN. London, April 29, Cashinal Manniag, replying to a deputation of workingmen to say, and that he he fallored actively for many years to show that the all to legalise ma riage between a man and the sist of his decreed wife has a perticious mixed. Many Catholic members of Parliament have promise to oppose the fall.

VOTING TO EXTEND THE MODES VIVENDL Ottawa, April 29.—The bill extending the most

WHERE TO EURY DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE Lordon, April 29.-A royal commission, consis-ing of Messrs, Plunket, Layard, Leighton, Bradle

DEVASTATION BY THE DAHOMIANS. Paris, April 20.—Advices from Kotonon say that he Dahomians are felling the palm trees arome

WISSMAN TO ATTACK KILWA. Zanzibar, April 25.-A large German force under ommand of Major Wissmann has left liagamoyo to take an attack upon Kilwa. The British corvette Turquoise, with the British Vice Count on board, has aifed for Kilwa to protect British interests there.

A CONCESSION CANCELLED BY THE SHAIL St. Petersburg, April 29.—The Shah of Persia has ancelled the concession obtained by a Russian com-

THE QUEEN ON HER WAY HOME. Berlin, April 29.—Queen Victoria left Darmstadt at 10 o'clock this morning on her return to England.

Rome, April 25.—The senate to day, by a vote of 100 to 55, approved a neasure to prohibit the clergy from belonging to charitable concregations.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINISTERS RETURNED. Adelaide, April 29. Elections for members of the colonial Parliament were held throughout South Aus-ralia to day. All the Ministers were returned. THE FERMENT OF LABOR.

MASTER CARPENTERS WANT BETTER PO-LICE PROTECTION.

FEARS OF ANOTHER STRIKE ON THE "BLACK

ROAD" IN CHICAGO-INDUSTRIAL DIS-TURBANCES IN OTHER PLACES. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, 1

Chicago, April 29 .- The settlement of the carpenters' a strong feeling was developed among the men against settlement of the strike with the new association They think that the new organization cannot employ more than 2,000 or 3,000 hands, and are opposed to coming to terms unless permanent work can be guaranteed to all the members of the union. They say that work has accumulated during the strike and that the new organization could furnish work for all hands for a week or two, but after that most of them would have to discharge half their employes. President Goldie and a committee of the old Master Carpenters' Association met the Mayor this afternoon and formally presented a document demanding police protection for their non-union employes. They say, in | Miners' Congress to be held in Brussels.

The strikers have behaved outrageously toward our May I as a holiday. workmen who are wilding to work for us. Their lives have been threatened; they have been intimidated, beaten with clubs and brickbats; been waylaid when going and coming Konigsberg, April 29.—The managers of the r seen threatened; they have been intimidated, bealed when going and coming future and brickbatts; been waylaid when going and coming from their work; their homes have been invaded, and threats made to burn them down if they continued to work for us, or if they did not join the union. At least three of our workmen are lying at death's door from being clubbed unmereifully by the strikers. The Carpenters and Builder's Association is composed of law-abidding citizens. They have hundred of housands of apital invested in this city, and all we ask for is protection in our rights and privileges to carry on our lawful avocations as every citizen and taxpayer expects in a well-governed city. We estimate that payer expects in a well-governed city. We estimate that there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in this city to do sill the work there are enough carpenters in the work of the work there are enough carpenters and for the dark of the managers of the carries have agreed to refuse work to men who are distained to th

tong consultation this morning and made arrangements for concerted action on May 1. The present car penters' strike, the threatened strike of the packers and the big labor parade on next Thursday have made cessary extra precautions to meet any emergencies Four carpenters whose minds have been unbalanced

by the strike were locked up in the detention hospital

The carpenters' strike has seriously affected the fumber interests at this port. Lumber vessels have been lying at the lumber market from four to five days, there being no sale at any price, the buyers taking advantage of the strike to hammer the market down. At present there are some 10,000,000 feet of lumber on the market. The stocks on hand in the yards show an increase of 12,000,000 feet of hard wood lumber over that of fast year at this time, and a decrease of 30,000,000 of pine. The shippers and onyers had hid out for a year of unusual activity miess something unforeseen happened, and it has happened. At the opening of the season there was an reased demand for all grades of lumber for house At all points along the lakes await large altes of lumber ready for shipment. Freights are air and it is expected that several large demurrage

Considerable excitement among the Journeymen has been caused by indications that a member of their strike Committee has been systematically supplying President Golden, of the Master Carsenters' Asserta

toud," from Pwenty second at, west is occupied largely a general fight disorganized forces would result

our next Thursday morning. Seven hundred trades on attended a meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 10 mous in the demand for an eight hour day at an cents of hour and recognition of the union, and that nothing nort of the terms proposed would be accepted. The sull was a proposition made by the association to be carpenters I more which emission the terminal of the following: To make eight hours a day's worse, beginning July 6, 1500, paying the same rate per hour as at present, probability of the calculation of the calculations of the calculations of the proposition was roundly rejected:

Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—A meeting of the packing house completes of this city was held to night.

ing house employes of this city was held to night. Resolutions were adopt d favoring eight hours for a

Resolutions were ad pt-d favoring eight hours for a day's work, and indorsing the threatened strike in thicago on May I by the packing-house men. Another meeting will be held to morrow, to discuss the advisability of a strike in this city.

Loston, April 29.—A secret meeting of the striking employes of J. P. Sunires & Co. was held this morning. Master Workingan Mellen said to a reporter that the conciliation of the thin matcher that the conciliation spirit goes for nothing with Mr. Squires, so fight must be the word.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners last night decaded to co-operate with the Bratherhood of Carpenter. The action of this body, which has been considered the most conservative organization in the city, brings every labor organization line for the cityl hour movement on May 1.

Quincy, Mass., April 20.—About one half of the quarry owners have signed the bill of prices requesting a reduction of the working time to bine hours' work on five days, and eight hours on saturday, at 22 12 cents an hour.

n hour, and eight doubted 20.-On Monday night 350 providence, R. I. April 20.-On Monday night 350 on of the grantle quaries and varis in Westerly neg a mass necting and desided to adhere to the bill predented to the employers calling for time hours, work and ten hours, "N. The manufacturers are willing a grant nine hours," work for nine hours, pay, with a mall percentage of increase in the hourly wages.

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS. PREPARATIONS FOR BLOODY WORK ON MAY

Paris, April 29.-Twelve Anarchists were arrested a this city yesterday. Among those taken into ento this city yesteruay. Annous de Mores, M. Mon tody were the Marquis de Mores, M. Mon dacq, secretary to the Marquis de Mores, and M. Prevost, secretary of the Hairdressers

Union. A number of additional arrests have been made at various places throughout France of person who are charged with inciting the workingmen to riot and pillage on May 1.
Further arrests have been made at Lyons of Anar

chists who were endeavoring to incite workmen to violence. The police of that city visited the house of a number of suspects and seized explosives and some letters from conspirators in other cities.

Forty more Anarchists, among them being a

Italian who gave his name as Capriana, were arrested

by workingmen. The Anarchist committee has re-solved that the orders of the police for the regulation of the demonstration on Thursday will be obeyed

The "Temps" says the police discovered in the house of the Marquis de Mores printed documents designed to incite workingmen to disorder, and found THE POWERFUL AND HIDDEN FRIENDS OF THE in M. Damont's house a secret press manifesto urgin the troops to mutiny. They also ascertained that certain Anarchists intended to throw dynamite in order to effect a bloody revolution on May Day. The

The Marquis de Mores was examined and remanded He is treated as a first-class prisoner. He is charged with inciting murder, pillage, arson and revolt in the Soldiers revealed the seditious pamphlets which led to his arrest.

It is reported that MM. Naquet, Deroulede and Laguerre, the noted Boulangists, are now in the Island of Jersey, making arrangements for General Boulanger to return to France on May I and take part in the labor demonstration that the workmen propose

Berlin, April 29.-The miners employed in the Zurckau district, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring that the Federation of Miners in Europe should send delegates to the International

Pesth, April 29.—The agitation among the working-

athetic.
Diblin, April 29.—One of the striking signalmen of the Great Southern and Western Enliway, who was essented by the directors of the company for abanding his post, was tried to day and found guilty, he court imposed a fine of £10 upon him. The essecution against six other signalmen was with-

drawn.

In consequence of the prosecution of the signal man, Architishop Waish published a letter condemning the directors of the railway company, and windrawing the proposals made by him in behalf of the men.

Mr. Davitt, addressing a meeting to-night, said the action of the directors removed all hope of a speedy

action of the directors removed all hope of a speedy settlement of the dispute. Lisbon, April 20.—The principal Portuguese Socialist demonstration will occur at Operto. A manifesto in-cting workingmen to participate is being widely cir-culated.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

PLANS LONG AGO FORMED BY LABOR MEN MANY CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE, BUT WORK

ING PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED-OPIN-IONS OF EMPLOYERS AS TO THE

looked forward hopefulls to the time when a day of tuenty four hours would be divided into three periods To day was a comparatively uneventful one in the was looked upon by the large majority of workmen excitanters' strike, and to-night the hendquarters of as impracticable and those who advocated the scheme he journeymen were more acserted than at any time were laughed at as "cranks.". As the years passed the movement was inaugurated. This was due sclaring the strike off have been taken, and many tion of Labor, in its annual convention in 1887, held o think that work will be resumed on Friday, the of a general workday of eight hours in this country on a general right disorganized forces would result in a disastrons defeat, and so in the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Boston last November, resolutions were passed providing for the appointment of what may be called a "forlorn hope," consisting of a few of the best organized and richest unions, to begin the battle. The selection of the "Forlorn Hope" was left to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Lubor and President tompers. It took several meetings of the Executive tompels. It took several meetings of the Executive tompels to settle this important question, as opinions differed. Mr. tompers was progressive. He advotated a more comprehensive action than the Executive the papers.

Then McNeill and the Warden went down to extend a more comprehensive action than the Executive the papers.

tended.

After several plans had been decided upon and rejected, a compromise was agreed upon. The carpenters of Chicago were to begin the fight (as they have tempt, many unions in this city and its vicinity will make similar demands on their own responsibility, but his evening, and a committee was appointed to wait in connection was the champion unions of the American Federation of Labor, the United Brotherhood of o'clark the committee from the Carpenters' Union met with representatives of the Carpenters and Badders' of Carpenters and Joiners, which have been selected American Tederation of Labor. General strikes will of humor he might have been amused at the score

> leaders is more than facely to be descried and class and violence might follow. Not only in America, but also in "civilized" Europe, May I has been made a general holiday by organized labor, and the action charge those men who are forced to stop work at the command of their union will precipitate the crusis and instead of intimidating them will throw upon the town thousands of anary, realess unemployed mental is probably the first time in the history of the world. This also is queen. It suggests that the probably the first time in the history of the world. that a holiday has been at once made so far reaching in so many habonalities as May 1 will be.

in this city interviews with men prominent as employers of labor show that the work day of eight hours demanded by the carpenters would willingly be granted if the men interested would make some slight convestion for the benefit received, as the demand for a slight, would make work the conversion for the benefit received, as the demand for shorter workstay at the present rate of pay is simply them to be here not later than 9:30 p. m. on

another form for an increase of wages.

Among the boss carpenters of this city the large unjority, expecting the change, have figured on all calculated on a basis of right hours and are prepared of go on with work under the new arrangement if the

to go on with work under the new arcangement if the workmen in turn will accept an increase of wages to 40 scuts an hour and will be paid by the hour instead of by the day.

John to Rogert, of the firm of Albert G. Fogert & Bress, No. 115 Sankest, said: "If the mea are intelligent enough to regulate their boars of lator and want to work eight hours a day why. I am willing they should—at the same rade of wages—but they send realize that the question of wages—but they send realize that the question of wages will survive regulate their boars. The finish large founding interests uptown, said: "This demand for eight hours will greatly injure business. The finish are not going to put money into real estats when they cannot get a fair interest on the investment, and the cost of construction will be so much increased, with the natural consequence that rents will be higher. Men are not going to put money into real estats when they cannot get a fair interest on the investment, and the cost of construction will decrease."

W. C. Smith, vice president of the Traders and Well-side, Exchange, said; "I do not think it fair."

W. C. Smith, vice president of the Traders and Well-side, Exchange, said; "I do not think it fair."

W. C. Smith, vice president of the Traders and Well-side; Exchange, said; "I do not think it fair."

How the president of the Universal of the Universal

terrense." Smith, vice-president of the Traders and leerhanies' Exchange, said: "I do not think it fair that the workingmen should make their employers pay for all the benefits they receive. If they want the corbiday of eight hours so much, let them make a Continued on Seventh Page.

KEMMLER GETS A STAY.

A NEW PHASE OF A REMARKABLE CRIME

NAL CASE. WRETCHED BUFFALO MURDERER-UNITED

STATES JUDGE WALLACE GRANTS A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUBUNE.]

Auburn, N. Y., April 29.-Kemmler will net be destroyed to-morrow nor until Judge Wallace, of the United States District Court, has had a of death. This morning after all the prepara-140 Nassau-st., New-York City, came to town Mr. Sherman took the piece of paper to Warden Durston. Mr. Durston hunted up District-Attorney Quimby and showed it to him. Mr. Quimby read it, uttered a low whistle, and re

"Then I guess I'll take the 3 o'clock train for Buffalo."

There is something funny about this business. Kemmler is a poor wretch, without a dollar or a friend on earth. He hardly had money enough when he was arrested to pay for his defence. It was only when he was convicted and sentenced to be killed by electricity that he began to have powerful friends. Then he suddenly found that he had no need whatever to consider any question relating to his escape; that all such considerations were in the self-imposed keeping of powerful lawyers, who begged him to let them before the Court of Appeals and argued Kemmler's ase, claiming that electricity came within the Constitutional prohibition of cruel and unusual punishments, and when asked for whom he appeared Mr. Cockran with delicate candor re-"For philanthropy and justice." philanthropy and justice did not pay his fees nor did Kemmler. Then who did? Philanthropy and justice are not paying Roger M. Sherman's fees. Neither is Kemmler. Then who is? Kemmler had no idea that he was going to

escape death to-morrow. The dynamo by which

the current was to be generated for Kemmler's destruction was of the Westinghouse pattern. Some months ago, George Westinghouse, ir., made the public statement over his signature that this current was perfectly harmless, that it could un through a human being without producing any injurious effect. Now if it had gone through Kemmler and had carried off his life with it. Mr. Westinghouse would have been in a position of some embarrassment. When asked to-day who had retained him as Kemmler's counsel, Mr. Sherman replied that his appearance was "voluntary." This was what he said to the troublesome reporters, but it was not what he told Judge Dwight, of Auburn. Judge Mr. Sherman desired to procure some signatures from Kemmler. Warden Durston would not allow Kemmler to be seen without an order from & Supreme Court Judge: so Mr. Sherman, fortifying himself with affidavits declaring that he was Kemmler's counsel, that Judge Wallace had o the fact that the determination to make a settlement with the Boss Carpeaters and Isuiders' Assemblation made the unremitting measures of the last income weeks unnecessary. The initial steps toward on a greater scale began when the American Federal petitions and affidavits, to be used in the hearing before Judge Wallace, received from Judge Dwight sembers of the new association are sanguine chough in St. Louis, passed resolutions favoring the adoption | the necessary authority to see the condemned man-He had already taken the precaution to draw Waster Carpenters and Bailders' Association will be May 1, 1800. It was at first intended that all up the papers to which he wanted Kemmler's United States Court to interfere to save him from being put to death by a method which was barbarous, inhuman, cruel and unusual, and an authorization for Mr. Sherman to act as his counsel. Why Mr. Sherman wanted an authority which he claimed already to have, and which he was actually exercising with great effect, is a mystery; but he obtained the signatures. He went to Warden Durston with Judge Dwight's order. A notary public, David B. McNeill, who acts also as the prison storekeeper, was called in, and to him were confided

but who was himself in utter ignorance of the fact that he was an object of somebody's unselfish solicitude. The interview with Kemmler is one of the most remarkable episodes in this queer proceeding. It was reported to the press correspondents by the Warden and is best told in his

"I went into his cell," said the Warden, "and read over the petition to him, and then says: Now, you sign these papers, Kemmler, and be quick about it, 'cause I'm in a hurry,' signed 'em, and McNeill swore him to 'em and we went away." If Warden Durston were gifted with the faculty

occur when the fight begins in this city, for the in which he had thus participated, commanding contrible unions will be called upon to support the a convict to sign papers of such tremendous demands of the corpenters.

This substantially is the programme formulated by the American Federation of Looke, but the all pre-arranged public demonstrations the programme of the looke. or a certificate in favor of Stick'emfast's porous plaster or a statement of faith in the Copernican system, Kemmler would have signed with just a Germany of large employers threatening to dishave been done to him had he refused to sign,

Judge Wallace's order was obtained to-day. This also is queer. It suggests the question whether Mr. Sherman knew Kemmler would not be executed until Wednesday, and if he did, who told him? Warden Durston might have swung the lever at any time after 12 o'clock last Sunday night. But he never intended to do it until to-morrow morning. In the invitations sent out to his twenty-seven witnesses he notified Tuesday, the hour at which the last incoming train arrives. This and his further preparations prove that he intended to act early on Wednesday morning. There is a dramatic timeliness